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Country programme document for the Republic of South Sudan (July 2016-December 2017)

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I. Programme rationale

1. On 15 December 2013, a violent conflict erupted over access to power and resources, plunging the country into a deep political, socio-economic, and humanitarian crisis. It resulted in devastating losses of human lives and livelihoods, and ravaged the delivery of basic services and the social fabric in a country with an already fragile social cohesion.

2. A peace agreement mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) was signed in August 2015. It provided a framework for the parties to end hostilities and, during a 30-month transitional phase, begin key governance reforms designed to put South Sudan back on a path to sustainable peace and recovery. The Transitional Government of National Unity was tasked with initiating and overseeing a permanent constitution-making process leading to national elections; ensuring justice and accountability for crimes committed during the conflict; implementing institutional reforms related to economic and financial management and devolution of executive powers; facilitating reconstruction; and creating an enabling environment for the provision of humanitarian assistance (agreement on the resolution of conflict in South Sudan, 2015).

3. The crisis exerted a severe toll on an already impoverished nation, increasing the vulnerability and insecurity of people and communities, and manifesting in several critical ways. The first was large-scale loss of life and livelihoods, and displacement. More than 1.66 million people are internally displaced, including over 185,000 who sought refuge in Protection of Civilians sites inside United Nations bases; and 645,000 people fled to neighbouring countries (South Sudan crisis response plan, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – OCHA, 2016). The second was the pervasive physical insecurity in conflict-affected states and the impact of internally displaced persons in neighbouring states and the capital. Uncontrolled proliferation of arms during the recent conflict led to the rearmament of many communities, undermining traditional systems of governance that had maintained a level of peace and security. The conflict also affected the traditional gender roles, with women assuming the role of head-of-household in a society where women have less opportunity to generate income.[1] Women were often forced to flee their villages and care for their children as the males in their families were killed or recruited. The conflict triggered psychological trauma, and continued violence affected large parts of the population, particularly women and children. Women and girls who experienced sexual and gender-based violence were further disadvantaged if they tried to seek justice, due to the prevalent application of customary law, the gender inequality in traditional settings, and the underrepresentation of women as community leaders and adjudicators.

4. The crisis resulted in socio-economic losses estimated at some 15 per cent of potential gross domestic product in 2014. Oil production, traditionally accounting for 60 per cent of gross domestic product and 98 per cent of government revenues, fell by about 42 per cent due to the conflict[2]. The halving of oil prices aggravated the reduction in oil revenue, exacerbating the economic hardship and requiring fiscal adjustments (South Sudan economic overview, World Bank, 2015). At the same time, security sector expenditures rose to 44 per cent of the national budget in 2014-2015[3]. A floating currency regime was adopted in December 2015, devaluing the South Sudanese pound to one-sixth of its previous fixed rate. Poverty increased from 44.7 per cent in 2011 over 57.2 per cent in 2015, with a corresponding increase in degrees of poverty[4]. The conflict also exacerbated widespread corruption, further weakening economic performance.[5]

5. Service delivery in critical sectors has been compromised. Most health-care infrastructures are dilapidated, and many have been destroyed or damaged in the conflict. Essential medical and surgical equipment is outdated or lacking, while management and human resource capacity is

[1] Fifty-eight per cent of households are female headed (statement by the UN-Women Executive Director at Security Council briefings on South Sudan, http://www.hart-uk.org/blog/conflict-south-sudan-affect-women).
[2] National budget fiscal year 2015-2016, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2015
[3] Ibid.
[4] World Bank, 2015
[5] Transparency International, 2013

still developing[6]. In conflict-affected areas and locations with high concentrations of displaced people, basic services – including for HIV and AIDS and tuberculosis – are provided almost exclusively by humanitarian and development organizations. Centralized supply of electricity and clean water is practically non-existent, and most roads are impassable during the rainy season. Insufficient access to justice and weakened law and order institutions have fomented a culture of violence and lawlessness. National and local capacities to plan, finance, develop and deliver basic services, and invest in development infrastructure, are severely constrained. All this intensifies the socio-economic deprivation of the predominantly youthful population,[7] bearing the risk of increased social disaffection and conflict.

6. Finally, the conflict and displacement have eliminated the coping capacity of many communities and their ability to deliver basic services, disrupting food and livelihoods activities and markets. The United Nations estimated that 3.5 million people were food insecure in September 2015 (OCHA, November 2015). Approximately 90 per cent of South Sudanese households depend on crop farming on hand-cultivated plots, or animal husbandry, fishing, and forestry for their livelihoods. The heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture increases the vulnerability of livelihoods and food security to the effects of climate change.

7. In response to the signed peace agreement, the United Nations organizations temporarily replaced the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2012-2016, with the Interim Cooperation Framework, 2016-2018, until a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework can be developed based on a new national development framework. UNDP adapted to the new operating context by realigning its programme to the interim framework and the strategic windows of opportunity offered by the peace agreement, in consultation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Since the onset of the crisis, UNDP had assisted vulnerable groups in Protection of Civilians and internally displaced persons camps and supported coping mechanisms laying the foundation for medium- to longer-term sustainable, resilience-oriented programmes.

8. A key 'lesson learned'[8] is that meaningful conflict resolution requires time to establish and must be built on assurances of mutual security and restored trust. UNDP supports these processes by facilitating national dialogue and reconciliation processes, increasing community security, and improving access to justice. Sufficient time must be provided for these programmatic responses to take hold so as to avoid exacerbating tensions and reigniting the conflict.

9. A common theme across many evaluations of UNDP recovery programmes was the degree to which development partners underestimated the state-building challenge in South Sudan, and overestimated the capacity of the Government and how soon it would be able to take on responsibility for service delivery[9]. Another recurrent evaluation finding related to a failure to fully consider the trade-offs between rapid delivery to demonstrate 'peace dividends' and efforts to strengthen national ownership and capacity[10]. Building on experience and lessons learned from those programmes, UNDP sought to put state-building and peacebuilding squarely at the forefront of transitional initiatives. Its starting point was that the Government should be seen to understand and be responding to community needs concerning insecurity. Based on the results of community consultations, UNDP provided local governments with resources to implement projects that addressed community-identified security priorities. An independent evaluation found advantages in this innovative approach[11].

[6] World Health Organization country cooperation strategy for South Sudan, 2014-2016

[7] Seventy-two per cent of South Sudanese are under 30 years of age (2008 national census).

[8] 'Stumbling towards peace in South Sudan', Centre for Freedom and Prosperity, August 2015

[9] UNDP, Southern Sudan: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme midterm outcome evaluation, programme period 2009-2012, p. 9, Scanteam, Oslo, June 2011

[10] Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme final evaluation, UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (http://erc.undp.org)

[11] Community security and arms control project, UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (http://erc.undp.org)

10. UNDP learned key lessons related to delivering programming in a conflict environment, which can limit the geographic access of programming and interrupt operations. In terms of programmatic approach, UNDP employs state-based interventions and, through partnerships with civil society, engages conflict-affected populations. Programming includes components to develop the capacities of local partners to serve as mediators and service providers, contributing to the sustainability of these skills within conflict-affected communities. Through these local partners, UNDP has continued working in the majority of states to increase community resilience and mitigate the impact of displacement.

11. On the operational side, it became evident that a robust field presence was critical to achieving impact. It was therefore essential for UNDP to partner with UNMISS and other United Nations partners to have a secure, affordable presence at the state level. To that end, UNDP negotiated memoranda of understanding with UNMISS based on cost-recovery to maintain a presence in key states, with a provision to return to conflict-affected states as soon as the security situation allows.

12. On partnerships, key lessons learned included the importance of understanding the political context and funding priorities in donor countries, and remaining flexible to respond strategically as the political situation develops.

13. Low resilience to external shocks, internal political struggles over power and resources, weak governance structures and corruption were the main structural causes of the crisis. The conflict and its devastating effects on the economy and the population are direct manifestations of those causes. That analysis, supported by the lessons learned, opens two viable pathways that UNDP could pursue to effect positive change in its areas of comparative advantage, while avoiding overlaps within the UNCT. First, the uncertainty and volatility of the current situation suggests that UNDP should prioritize building local-level resilience to protect and improve the development status of the population, complementing the ongoing humanitarian response. This includes restoration of community livelihoods for socio-economic recovery, disaster risk reduction, and raising social cohesion in areas where stabilization is possible, as well as mitigating and reducing displacement emanating from insecurity and lack of services or economic opportunities. Second, UNDP will foster enabling conditions for peace, security and stability to achieve longer-term progress by helping the State rebuild greater legitimacy, inclusion, transparency and accountability in partnership with UNMISS and other United Nations partners. This will be achieved through support to constitution-making and the electoral processes, drafting of relevant legislation, and capacity-building of rule-of-law institutions and infrastructure for peace.

14. UNDP will emphasize targeting youth and women in internally displaced persons' areas and host communities, and in conflict-affected areas,[12] providing a durable solution through the creation of conducive environments for internally displaced persons to return to their places of origin. In conflict-prone areas, UNDP programming will focus on peacebuilding, community security, and social cohesion. At the national level, in partnership with UNMISS, UNDP will work on governance and rule of law in support of the implementation of the peace agreement.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The critical pathways lend themselves to two distinct but related programmatic pillars: (a) More resilient communities and reinvigorated local economies; and (b) Strengthened peace and governance. In both areas, UNDP emphasizes the sustainability of institutional and human capacity development in light of the massive economic and administrative destruction that has resulted from more than two years of conflict. The reduced time frame of the current programme will facilitate alignment with the transition laid out in the peace agreement and lay the groundwork for the next country programme. Whilst programme prioritisation is informed by the peace agreement and Agenda 2030, implementation is guided by the context, for instance when the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) is put in place.

[12] Former states of Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile

Pillar 1: More resilient communities and reinvigorated local economies

16. Through its disaster risk reduction programme, UNDP will provide support to strengthen the absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of communities confronted with shocks and stresses. The programme will differentially target men, women and youth in the disaster-prone regions, to prevent loss of life and property and to build resilience to cope with natural disasters related to floods and droughts. UNDP will build on its country-level and global experience and expertise, existing partnerships with the government, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, United Nations partners including the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme and other stakeholders, to help farmers and pastoralists adapt to climate change and reduce conflicts over natural resources.

17. The programme will contribute to reinvigorating the local economy through targeted, strategic interventions in agriculture, trade, and private sector development, taking into account the ongoing macro-economic crisis and challenges. In line with the government strategy of building sustainable peace by enabling the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons to their places of origin, UNDP will work with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Ministry of Trade and Industry to promote micro-, small, and medium enterprises. The programme will strengthen markets, support development of rural value chains and diversify livelihoods opportunities in gum arabic and fisheries for rural men, women and unemployed youth to facilitate return and reintegration. It will be implemented through private sector companies and civil society, with technical inputs from United Nations partners such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, FAO, UN-Women, and WFP. Gender equity and support to the empowerment of women and girls through gender-specific interventions comprise a cross-cutting element of the programme. Through its role as managing agent of the Common Humanitarian Fund, UNDP will provide financial support to delivering essential services to vulnerable populations, including the handicapped, in areas where state institutions are failing or absent.

18. To boost weak government service-delivery capacity, UNDP acts as principal recipient of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In that role, in close coordination with the humanitarian community, UNDP will support basic service delivery to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in new adult HIV infections and HIV-related deaths by 2017, and a 30 per cent reduction in tuberculosis prevalence. The programme will provide anti-retroviral treatment to adults and children living with HIV and AIDS, as well as prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission services to infected parents. UNDP HIV/AIDS prevention services target the whole population of South Sudan, with specific attention directed towards internally displaced persons and high-risk groups such as sex workers and their clients. Tuberculosis-focused interventions will target tuberculosis and HIV patients and their families. Tuberculosis prevention activities targeting the general population will prioritize high-risk areas such as internally displaced persons' camps.

Pillar 2: Peace and governance strengthened

19. UNDP will provide policy advice on strategic management and diversification of the economy and on transformational change. UNDP will provide technical support to gender-responsive budget preparation and execution and harmonization of tax collection systems at the national and subnational levels. Interventions will include strengthening the analytical and institutional capacities in the Presidency and national research institutions to design and implement national development strategies and policies in line with the provisions of the peace agreement and the sustainable development goals (Agenda 2030). Support will be provided to strengthen the aid effectiveness system in the country, and to the National Bureau of Statistics to address national data gaps. UNDP will focus on thought leadership and contribute to the identification of sustainable development pathways through regularly produced knowledge products such as the national human development report. The report provides a robust analytical

basis for planning and targeting development interventions to address the root causes of socio-economic deprivation, inequality and governance failures.

20. In helping build a capable civil service that reflects the diversity of South Sudan, UNDP relies strongly on South-South cooperation, which it will seek further opportunities to expand. In partnership with IGAD, UNDP will continue to support civil service capacity strengthening, civil service reform and the development of related legislative and policy actions, particularly at the subnational level, through regional approaches tailored to the situation in the respective areas. UNDP and UN-Women will provide technical support and training on gender-responsive recruitment and management of civil servants, particularly at the state and county levels. The programme will strengthen the capacities of accountability and oversight institutions, including the National Audit Chamber and the South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission, to deliver their mandates effectively.

21. In partnership with UNMISS, United Nations organizations and other development partners, UNDP will support the Transitional Government of National Unity in developing a permanent constitution and preparing for fair, credible elections. Such support will strengthen the TGoNU's ownership of national democratic and development processes. The programme will prioritize the legitimacy and inclusiveness of the permanent constitution-making and electoral processes, and emphasize the importance of women's participation in transitioning to a development pathway that is sustainable. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and media to amplify women's voice and participation in the constitutional review and the elections, and to enhance social cohesion. The programme will advocate for women's equal representation in governance institutions, particularly in the constitutional and parliamentary committees.

22. In support of government efforts to facilitate and oversee a process of national reconciliation, transitional justice, and healing, UNDP will concentrate on fostering community security and reconciliation through small-arms and light-weapons control programmes and supporting the strengthening of infrastructures for peace such as the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation, and, eventually, the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing. Women's participation in the peacebuilding process will be promoted through capacity-building support to women's networks.

23. UNDP will focus on improving access to justice for vulnerable groups, including women and children, by engaging civil society organizations to organize legal aid and public legal awareness initiatives. The programme will also support the justice sector in entrenching case management systems; undertake judicial and legislative reforms; harmonize formal and informal justice systems; ratify and operationalize key human rights treaties; and undertake the universal periodic review. In collaboration with UNMISS, UNDP will continue to provide institutional and infrastructure support to the police and correctional services, with particular attention to the joint integrated police units[13]. Working with UN-Women, UNDP will increase support to police special protection units[14] and expand the coverage of the police emergency call centres (dial 777) to prevent or respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional, and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal controls framework.

[13] Part of chapter II Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements of the peace agreement
[14] Dedicated South Sudan National Police Service units fighting sexual and gender-based violence

25. Given the context in South Sudan, certain interlinked risks must be mitigated for programme results to be achieved. These include political, security, institutional, economic and financial issues, and mitigation responses may affect several risks.

26. The main political risk during the transitional period stems from possible additional delays in the implementation of the peace agreement, resulting from disputes over interpretations of the provisions, as each party calculates the benefits and costs incurred by its constituencies and attempts to increase its gains in the run-up to the elections. It may be difficult for democratic and governance reforms to be conducted and new institutional arrangements to be implemented effectively.[15] UNDP will partner with UNMISS and other United Nations partners to analyse and understand the conflict, its causes, main stakeholders, conflict drivers and peace engines. Such a partnership will minimize the likelihood of UNDP programmes intensifying conflicts, and ensure effective programming with sustainably positive outcomes. In compliance with the Human Rights Charter and obligations under international law, all projects providing support to non-United Nations security forces will undergo United Nations human rights due diligence analysis.

27. The political risks are compounded by the legacy of war in South Sudan. Even before the outbreak of the crisis, the weak capacity of state institutions severely limited their ability to discharge their basic responsibilities. That weakness will also affect the ability of the transitional institutions to carry forward their transformative agenda[16]. UNDP recognizes the importance of both mitigating risks and incorporating flexibility into programme planning to address capacity gaps in implementing the peace agreement. This will be done through regular review exercises to identify and assess changes that may be required in strategies and implementation.

28. Security risks related to the divisions among communities, in conjunction with the brutality that has characterized the violence throughout the crisis, could lead to revenge killings, particularly if perpetrators are not held accountable. Organized forces of the parties could become involved, creating an even more lethal environment for civilians and ultimately undermining the credibility of the peace process[17]. This would impede access and operations in several parts of the country. To mitigate that risk and ensure the sustainability of interventions, UNDP will expand partnerships with international and national non-governmental organizations in the planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision of its activities. It will strengthen its field presence through co-location in UNMISS bases[18], including in the conflict-affected areas,[19] where possible, and will strengthen its approach to managing security risks with other United Nations partners as the situation requires. UNDP will update its business continuity plans to strengthen programme resilience and safeguard the delivery of results should security risks escalate.

29. In October 2015, President Salva Kiir divided the existing 10 states into 28 new states, each with its own governing and legislative structure (the constitution was amended to accommodate this directive). That action has far-reaching political, governance, economic, financial, and administrative consequences for the government and the international community. Based on lessons learned concerning the benefits of maintaining a robust field presence, UNDP will expand co-habitation with UNMISS and adopt a regional approach to increase its geographical coverage as feasible. Potential capacity development support to newly formed state governments will be analysed on a case-by-case basis with respect to cost-effectiveness and appropriateness.

30. Slow implementation of the peace agreement and continued violence and insecurity will lead to diversion of resources toward humanitarian needs. In combination with global developments, this may constrain the resource mobilization prospects for development needs in South Sudan and pose a financial risk requiring recalibration of programming. As part of the United Nations country team, UNDP will be a lead advocate for the need to fund early recovery

[15] Special report of the Secretary General (S/2015/899)
[16] Special report of the Secretary General S/2015/899
[17] Ibid.
[18] UNDP is present in Aweil, Juba, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, and Yambio.
[19] Prinicpal UNMISS bases in the conflict-affected areas are in Bentiu, Bor, and Malakal.

and development-related activities as a means of avoiding recurrent humanitarian crises and generating a 'peace dividend' for war-affected populations. UNDP will work to secure the funding necessary to sustain the programme and expand the donor base, including through improved reporting on results, outreach, and communication strategies.

31. This programme will be implemented predominantly through the direct implementation modality due to the underdeveloped public financial management system in South Sudan. UNDP will collaborate with the country team to undertake comprehensive capacity assessments of implementing partners as part of implementing the harmonized approach to cash transfers. UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacity of relevant state institutions to lay the foundation for the transfer of programme implementation responsibility from UNDP to the Government. In consultation with implementing partners, UNDP will devise mechanisms for addressing delays in delivery of funds (partly through direct payment) and in starting project implementation.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

32. The programme will be implemented at the national and subnational levels informed by evidence-based research through national think-tank capacities and assessments, and by the capacity of UNDP itself. UNDP will focus on results-based management, supported by the strategic policy unit, and will strengthen monitoring and evaluation in line with the strategic framework results matrix and the integrated results and resources framework of the strategic plan, to inform future policy and practice through lessons learned. Projects will include documenting lessons learned, ensuring capture of knowledge from stakeholders, and enhancing South-South dialogue and the exchange of knowledge. The civil service support programme, supported through IGAD, is a practical example of how this can be achieved.

33. The country office will conduct monitoring through various mechanisms, including third-party monitoring in areas where UNDP has no access, in line with the monitoring and evaluation provisions of the Interim Cooperation Framework, to ensure alignment and synergies in reporting on results. To address gaps in baselines and targets for the country programme, UNDP will conduct baseline studies, and set aside at least 5 per cent of programme budgets to support strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacity of partners, collection of national data, and improved oversight and quality assurance. UNDP will strengthen stakeholder participation by organizing joint field visits and periodic programme reviews, and by convening regular steering committee meetings and thematic and technical groups on the impact of the interim framework.

34. Key national data are limited or lacking in most areas, including on employment, poverty, the environment, gender inequality, natural resources, climate change and governance, particularly at the subnational level. In collaboration with other United Nations partners and the World Bank, UNDP will continue to support the National Bureau of Statistics in developing its capacity to produce relevant and timely statistics, conduct gender-sensitive analysis of statistics, inform evidence-based planning for the South Sudan development strategy, and monitor the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

35. UNDP will strengthen its internal capacity by hiring technical specialists in monitoring and evaluation and gender, and by retraining programme staff. The Atlas gender marker and gender equity evaluations will be used to monitor gender investment and results. UNDP will strengthen its multi-year policy research agenda for producing the South Sudan human development report, sustainable development goals progress reports, and policy briefs. UNDP will continue to collaborate with academic and research institutions and the National Bureau of Statistics in advancing its research agenda.

36. The country office will contribute to quality assurance. It will rely on the institutional system for planning, management, monitoring and reporting through the integrated work plan and the integrated results and resources framework of the UNDP strategic plan. This will forge a stronger linkage between country, regional, and global results, while maintaining a local system to collect, analyse, and report on results. Audits, spot checks and evaluations will be conducted based on annual plans, and risk mitigation measures will be enforced and regularly monitored for informed decision-making.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Republic of South Sudan (July 2016- December 2017)

National priority or goal. *Note:* There is no national development plan beyond June 2016				
Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) outcome involving UNDP No. 1. More resilient communities				
Related strategic plan outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
ICF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)**	**Major partners, partnerships and frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in $ thousands)**
Indicator 1 Coverage of HIV and AIDS services disaggregated by sex, age (children/adult) *Baselines* Adult male: 7.8% Adult female: 5.8% Children, male: 4.2% Children, female: 3.8% *Target* Adult: 16% Children: 12%	**Data source** Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management reports National Bureau of Statistics reports South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission reports. Household survey indicators **Frequency** Quarterly and annual **Responsibility** Ministry of Health, World Health Organization reports	**Output 1.1.** Effective institutional, and draft policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and subnational levels **Indicator 1.** Number of disaster-prone states with a disaster risk reduction strategy and action plan adopted with clearly defined institutional responsibilities and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 4 **Data source**: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management WFP FAO South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development *Donors:* Government of Japan, Global Environment Facility	**Regular: 0** **Other: 8,000**

		Output 1.2. Vulnerable population groups have access to tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS prevention, care, and treatment **Indicator 1.** Number of people who have access to HIV and AIDS treatment services. **Baseline:** 11,845 (63% female) **Target:** 30,500 (66% female) **Data source:** Ministry of Health and WHO **Indicator 2.** Proportion of tuberculosis patients and suspects undergoing provider-initiated HIV counselling and testing **Baseline:** 64% **Target:** 90% **Data sources:** Ministry of Health, WHO	Ministry of Health South Sudan HIV/AIDS Commission United Nations Children's Fund WHO *Donor:* Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	**Regular: 0** **Other: 55,900**
National priority or goal. *Note:* There is no national development plan beyond June 2016				
ICF outcome involving UNDP No. 2. Local economy reinvigorated				
Related strategic plan outcome 5. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Indicator 3.1 Number of value-chain enabling strategies in agricultural and allied sectors *Baseline:* 2 *Target:* 6 **Indicator 3.2** Number of registered cooperatives and micro small and medium size enterprises *Baseline:* 70 *Target:* 130	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment reports South Sudan Business Registry Department Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Development records UNDP reports	**Output 2.1.** Sustainable livelihood opportunities created for crisis-affected men and women **Indicator 1.** Number of women and men (including in internally displaced persons' camps and host communities) benefiting from income generating opportunities and other diversified livelihood opportunities. **Baseline:** 500 (35% female) **Target:** 10,000 (50% female) **Data sources:** UNDP programme evaluation United Nations Development Assistance Framework	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development Ministry of Trade Industry and Investment South Sudan Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry *Donor:* Bureau for Policy and Partnership Support	**Regular: 700** **Other: 5,900**

		Output 2.2. National data collection, measurement and analytical systems are enabled to monitor and report on national development and sustainable development goals **Indicator 1.** Number of national development progress reports developed **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 3 **Data sources:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning , National Bureau of Statistics **Indicator 1.** Data used in national development progress reports meet the minimum quality criteria (consistency, accuracy, timeliness and completeness) *(Scale: 1 – does not meet; 2 – partly meets; 3 – fully meets)* **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 2 **Data sources:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning , National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning National Bureau of Statistics Donor: UNDP	**Regular: 550** **Other: 200**
National priority or goal. *Note:* There is no national development plan beyond June 2016				
ICF outcome involving UNDP No. 3. Peace and governance strengthened				
Related strategic plan outcome 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Indicator 1. Number of targeted governance and security reforms implemented **Baseline**: 0 **Target**: 16 **Indicator 2.** Percent of citizens who report increased personal safety and security (disaggregated by gender) **Baseline:** 32.7% (30% female) **Target:** 50% (52% female) **Indicator 3.** Percentage of transitional governance mechanisms with the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media **Baseline**: 0 **Target:** 80%	**Data Sources:** Permanent constitution and National Constitution Review Commission (NCRC) report; Government line ministries reports; national perception survey **Frequency**: Annually **Responsibility**: UNDP, Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice, Judiciary of South Sudan; National Elections Commission (NEC), NCRC	**Output 3.1.** Rule of law institutions provide high-quality services to an increasing number of people in South Sudan **Indicator 1.** Number of vulnerable persons (women, men, juveniles) provided with emergency police response services **Baseline:** 10,500 **Target:** 25,000 **Source:** South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) reports **Indicator 2:** Number of persons accessing legal aid services, disaggregated by sex **Baseline:** 130 (39% female) **Target:** 600 (50% female) **Source:** Ministry of Justice reports	Ministry of Justice; Judiciary of South Sudan SSNPS; National Prison Service of South Sudan; NCRC; NEC; Development partners; CSOs, faith-based organizations, traditional leaders, academia, private sector Donors: Governments of Japan, Netherlands, and Norway Department for International Development (DFID), BPPS	**Regular: 895** **Other: 16,000**
		Output 3.2. National constitution-making and electoral management bodies are able to perform core functions **Indicator 1.** Extent to which constitution-making and electoral management bodies have institutional capacities to lead constitution review and elections processes (*Scale:* 1: limited capacity; 2: some capacity; 3: high capacity) **Baseline:** 1		**Regular: 500** **Other: 5,500**

		Target: 3 **Source:** National Constitution Commission report, country programme evaluation report **Indicator 2.** Number of institutional frameworks implemented to promote the participation of women and marginalized groups in constitution review and elections processes **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 2 **Source:** National Constitution Review Commission and National Election Commission annual report		
		Output 3.3 The national peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives **Indicator 1.** National mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place **Baseline:** Fragmented mechanisms for peacebuilding at national and subnational levels **Target:** A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted **Source:** South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) reports **Indicator 2.** Legislative frameworks in place to control the proliferation of small arms **Baseline:** No national legislation **Target:** A national regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons is endorsed and implementation commences **Source:** Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control reports	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, SSPRC Donors: DFID, Norway, Sweden Switzerland	**Regular: 0** **Other: 14,500**
		Output 3.4. National and subnational accountability institutions uphold integrity in public service **Indicator 1.** Number of ministries with an anti-corruption code of conduct **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 5 **Source:** South Sudan Anti-corruption Commission report **Indicator 2.** Number of accountability and oversight bills enacted into law **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 3 **Data source:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	SSAC, National Audit Chamber, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Donor: UNDP	**Regular: 500** **Other: 1,000**

		Output 3.5. Functions, financing, and capacity of national and subnational-level institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the public **Indicator 1.** Number of state governments with functioning gender-responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring systems **Baseline:** 3 **Target:** 5 **Source:** Ministry of Finance reports **Indicator 2.** Percentage of civil service institutions supported through the IGAD South-South cooperation arrangement reporting improved capacity of civil servants to perform their duties. **Baseline:** 20% **Target:** 70% **Source:** Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development report **Indicator 3.** Number of institutional gender-responsive policies and frameworks developed to enhance operation of government departments **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 5 **Source:** Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development report	IGAD Countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda); Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Human Resource Development Donors: Government of Norway, UNDP	**Regular: 500** **Other: 13,200**
		Output 3.6. Civil society participation in democratic and national development processes strengthened **Indicator 1.** Number of civil society organizations and networks participating in peace agreement implementation mechanisms **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 15 **Source:** Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development report; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning **Indicator 2.** Number of strategies and policies developed by the Transitional Government of National Unity with the participation of civil society **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 5 **Source:** Civil society organizations' reports, policies	Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development report, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, National Constitution Review Donor: Government of Japan, UNDP	